



# THE RIO NEWS.

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On Saturday last, 9th inst., Major Oliver C. James passed away at his house in Caucani, the victim of the consequences of a slight accident which occurred during a recent holiday in the Córdoba hills,—and his numberless friends deeply mourn his loss, while Argentina is deprived of a most valuable resolute man.

Major James never aspired to publicity, and was strongly averse to self-advertisement, but he achieved greater and more solid benefit for the country he lived in than the great majority of those who, by their money-grabbing or self-advertising ability, have forced themselves upon the attention of their fellows, and become what we might call *representative men*.

Possessor of the most varied scientific attainments, circumstances caused Major James to become a dairy farmer, and upon this business he brought his scientific knowledge to bear so ably that he had achieved complete success, and the products of his dairy had become widely known for an excellence superior to any other.

Without any disparagement to those who have joined in the work, we may say that Major James was one of the principal factors in bringing the local pest into such a condition as to be no longer a hopeless drawback to agriculture. He is who, in the face of almost universal contradiction, persisted in the assertion that continued effort must necessarily, and for scientific reasons, gradually reduce the numbers of the locusts until they could be brought into manageable proportions, and he had the satisfaction of seeing those efforts crowned with considerable success.

For many years Major James resided in Brazil where he was connected with various scientific expeditions, was one of the founders of the *Rio News*, and to the day of his death was the friend and correspondent of many men of science in the United States.

In his private relations Major James possessed a most charming personality, and of him it may truly be said that to know him was to love him. To riper experience and retentive memory were added a wide and extensive knowledge of books, and a striking talent for apt quotation which made him a most interesting companion, and to be admitted into his family circle, to whom we can pay no greater compliment than to say that they will be greatly worthy of him, was a delightfully instructive experience.

We publish Major James' portrait as a slight tribute to the memory of a truly noble citizen, who devoted his best energies to the country in which circumstances had placed him, whose large-hearted generosity allowed no difference of race, religion, or opinion to prevent his intercourse with his fellowmen of all classes and conditions, and who, in his modest fashion, has been a model citizen and benefactor to the country of his adoption.

To tell all that might well be told of Major James' career would fill a goodly and instructive volume, the career of an earnest, industrious, and talented worker who did all that came to his hand to do with all his might, and who was ever ready to assist a weaker brother.

We offer to his bereaved family this slight tribute of appreciation for our departed friend, keenly conscious that mere words are all too feeble to convey the sympathy we feel, but hoping that the sincerity of our condolence may compensate in some measure for the inadequacy of its expression.

**SMALWYTT'S CONCLUSION.**

I have come to the conclusion, remarked Smalwytt, thoughtfully, that the road to happiness and success in the average Latin-American republic is the one used by the government. Of course the government may change, or a revolution may change it whether or no, but this does not alter the fact that happiness and success are to be found on the side of

those in charge of the treasury. When a change occurs you must change with it. It saves trouble, prevents reprisals, and fills your pockets. What more could you wish for?

Of course, I am fully aware that this does not represent a very high standard of morality, and I will admit that there is not much true progress for a country where the people are given to that sort of thing. But that is their business, not mine. As a rule, a people will get just that sort of government they deserve, if they have not moral principle enough to suppress corruption and enforce justice, then they'll have to do with practices which they can appreciate and understand. It is no use for us missionaries, and merchants, and bankers, and contractors to kick against the pricks. If we can not change the people, it is no use for me to attempt changing their customs and ways of thinking.

Some years ago I became acquainted with the history of a man, a citizen of the neighboring republic of Bochimana, who thought for one brief moment that he would reform his countrymen just a little. Like the majority of our reformers nowadays, he was a journalist. He had lived abroad for some years and had absorbed views of public life which were not always entertained by the eminent men of his own country. On his return home, he at once made himself conspicuous by attacking certain corrupt practices, and by opposing the government. His paper was influential, and he made it more so, because many of his countrymen and most of the foreign residents were glad to find some one courageous enough to denounce abuses—at his own risk. But, while his subscription list and advertisements increased, he found himself threatened by those in power, and soon lost a part of the official patronage which his paper had long enjoyed. Whenever a political disturbance occurred, his office was threatened; and when a revolution came along he had either to conceal himself or go abroad. And the worst of it was that he could not see that any progress had been made toward the reforms he had in view.

In good time his zeal weakened and he became tired of the very work reform. He concluded that his countrymen did not deserve the sacrifice he had been making, and that ended his dream. He stopped criticizing the government, and then when a convenient change occurred he came out openly in its favor. Since then honor and favors have flowed in upon him. His subscriptions and advertisements have fallen off, it is true, but these have been made up to him. His pathway is strewn with flowers—yellow ones—and life is like one long summer day's picnic—full of sunshine, and laughter, and virtues.

This is only a typical history—for it can be repeated a score of times and in almost as many places. So I say, let us go with the crowd! What is the use of exciting the hatred of some in order to win the applause of others who will not raise a hand to help you when you get into trouble? If all public contracts must pay heavy commissions to the officials who negotiate them, then let them be paid! Why should you and I make an outcry over it? Just now I hear it stated that the newspapers of this city which support the government are receiving a tidy little subsidy of 3,000\$ each per month, and that the pink men which acts as go-between in the business, receives 10,000\$ and other favors. Well, what of it? Do not you think for the story, nor do I say it is improbable, for that expenditure of two thousand odd pesos, said to figure on the Banco da Republica's books under the designation of subventions or advances to the press, renders it more probable that such practices are common. Perhaps when I return to Birmingham and take a peep in Joe Chamberlain's church, I shall cry out against all such immorality in public life—but if my present mood holds out I shan't do it here.

**COFFEE NOTES**

Commentador Domingos Theodoro de Acevedo, in view of the probable decline in the price of coffee, estimates the value of the coming crop at less than £ 12,000,000.

In Minas Geraes there is much talk of not gathering the present coffee crop. The planters of Itamaraty are reported to have decided not to permit any shipments after July 1.

The district council of Matias Barbosa has asked the municipal chamber of Juiz de Fora to solicit from the federal government and from the state government of Minas Geraes vigorous measures for saving the coffee industry from utter ruin.

The Associação Commercial of Santos has asked for a sliding scale for freight rates on coffee shipped on the different railways of São Paulo. These rates are to be regulated by the official valuation of coffee for the collection of export duties. Until the price of coffee falls below 78 per kilos, the present rates will be maintained.

A Campinas telegram of the 16th says the planters there are proposing to petition the state government that, in case the Paulista proposal is accepted, the reduced freight rate designed for interior localities should be made effective for all points on the line, so that there should be no discrimination shown. They say that the proposal is designed to favor the interior localities. They do not seem to understand that no favors are really shown as long as the long distance rates are not less than those for short distances.

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## THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 26th 1901.

We regret to note that the government has seen fit to spring another conspiracy scare upon us, with all its concomitant results of arbitrary arrests, illegal procedure and commercial disturbance. The country is carrying more than burdens enough without all this. Last year the President's nightmare occurred in February, this year in March, but its effects are with us all the year through. That there is a species of conspiracy no one can deny who is in the habit of sitting in the cafés and listening to the talk around him. There is discontent on every side—and that means endless talk. But it is perfectly harmless, and no sane government would take any notice of it. The conspiracy which lays plans in a café and tells everybody when it proposes to swallow the government, treasury and all, can hardly be considered very perilous. Besides that, so universal is distrust among the people that a real conspiracy is highly improbable. No man is willing to trust his neighbor, and no conspiracy could exist, as everyone knows, without betrayal. Last year there were some jacobins arrested at the outset, but they were soon allowed to drop into the background, and what appears to have been manufactured evidence was brought forward to implicate certain men in a monarchist plot. When the case was brought to trial some months later, the accused were all released, the government evidence failing to establish even the existence of a conspiracy. This year a prominent republican admiral, who is presumed to be in opposition, is the first one arrested. Then a business man who was accused of conspiracy last year, is locked up. And at the same time some army officers, who are suspected of subversive designs, are suddenly ordered to distant posts without even time to settle their affairs here, or to provide for the removal of their families. At the same time, telegrams are sent abroad by some one that a new "monarchist plot" has been discovered. This is false as well as puerile! No one ventures to accuse Custodio de Mello of being a monarchist, nor can we presume that the military officers implicated are monarchists. The government can not be unaware of the discontent which exists everywhere, nor of the possibility of disturbances at some unexpected moment, and there are good reasons for believing that its action is designed to overawe all these discontented elements. But unless something is done to improve the economic situation, the trick will fail. The people want work and cheaper food, and unless they are provided all these displays of severity on the part of the government will prove useless. We have riots to fear rather than revolutions, anarchy rather than monarchy. Distress and discouragement are becoming more and more pronounced every day, and it must lead to terrible consequences if relief is not found. The President and his minister of finance may shut their eyes to this and pretend to see monarchist conspiracies in every dark corner,

but the truth will some day be brought home to them with terrible emphasis.

We are glad to say that the threatened conflict at Tientsin between the British and Russian military forces has been settled for the moment by the withdrawal of both forces from the contested territory. The controversy will then be settled through diplomatic channels. There was serious danger for a short time that a collision between the two forces at Tientsin would provoke a war between the two great powers, the end and result of which no one can safely predict. Many men of prominence in the political world believe that such a war must come. Russia's rapid extension of territory in Asia will some day bring her into contact with the possessions of Great Britain, and it will then be next to impossible to harmonize such diverse systems and ambitions. If the conflict must come there are good reasons for believing that delay will be more advantageous to Russia than to Great Britain. This morning a telegram from St. Petersburg states that the controversy will be referred to Count Waldeser as arbitrator.

WHAT Brazil most needs are citizens courageous and patriotic enough to resist the aggressions of an unscrupulous and arbitrary government. A man is arrested on suspicion, and is the next day deported as a steerage passenger without clothes, money, or a word with his family. The courts should hold the executive responsible for such an outrage. Arrests are made without warrants or denunciations, and prisoners are released without a word of explanation. Telegrams are seized, and when in cipher the firms to which they are addressed are ordered to exhibit their codes. Spies are everywhere, prisoners are subjected to interrogations to make them furnish evidence against themselves, private houses are broken into, private correspondence is violated, and every right and privilege guaranteed to the citizen is openly and cynically disregarded. If there is any law and justice in the country to protect the people against such outrages, they should be invoked at once. There is no liberty where there are such abuses, nor do a people deserve liberty who tamely submit to such oppression.

### ARREST OF ADMIRAL CUSTODIO JOSE DE MELLO.

On Saturday the city was startled with the news of the arrest of Admiral Custodio José de Mello. The Admiral was engaged in conversing with some friends on Rua do Ouvidor, when he was approached by Admiral Proenca, who handed him an order for his arrest. After going to his residence for the purpose of exchanging for his uniform the civilian clothes which he was wearing at the time, he was taken to Cobras island and was there incarcerated, orders being issued to prevent his communicating with his family and friends.

Admiral Custodio de Mello is the ranking rear-admiral in the Brazilian navy, and a few years ago he took a very prominent part in the public affairs of the country. In November, 1891, he overthrew the dictatorial government of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, and in September, 1893, when the navy decided to take up arms against another dictator, Marshal Floriano Peixoto, the admiral was selected by his comrades as leader of the movement.

Having failed in April, 1894, to take the town of Rio Grande do Sul, he retired with his squadron to Buenos Aires and surrendered to the Argentine government. In November, 1895, he returned to Rio de Janeiro and has since lived a very quiet life, taking no part in political affairs. Not having been employed by the government, he has naturally had at his disposal considerable time, which, we understand, he has principally devoted to working on his history of the naval revolution of 1893-94 and to keeping himself informed in relation to the latest improvements introduced into the navies of the world.

In regard to the cause of the admiral's arrest, there is as yet nothing positive. Even of the laconic telegram on this subject, sent by the minister of justice to the governors of states, there are several versions, which attribute the arrest variously to considerations of discipline and to those of public order. Some of the daily journals claim to have been informed by the police of the existence of a plot whose details are remarkably similar to those of last year's alleged plot. The object of the plot, it is stated, was to overthrow the present government and replace it with a junta to be composed of Counsellor Lafayete, Admiral Custodio de Mello, and an army officer whose name is not mentioned. It will be remembered that last year it was reported that the admiral, other officers of the army and navy and several prominent civilians would form part of a similar junta.

These reported plots usually have some peculiar feature, which in this instance is the alleged divulgence of the plot by Barão do Burgo, a gentleman who some days ago attempted to commit suicide on account, as was stated, of domestic and business troubles.

Just before the arrest of Admiral Custodio de Mello, a merchant of the name of Borlido, who had been conversing with the admiral, was arrested by a detective. He has been incarcerated in the jail at the central police station, and, like the admiral, is not permitted to communicate with his family and friends. Last year, our readers will doubtless remember, Borlido, accused of plotting against the government, was arrested, tried and acquitted.

As we go to press reports are current that Admiral Custodio de Mello is to be sent to a

distant state, and Borlido is to be sent out of the country. Another report says that Borlido was secretly deported "as a steerage passenger" on Sunday, on a steamer bound to Genoa.

It is likewise announced that Senator Ray Barbosa will apply for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the accused, and that Admiral Custodio de Mello has demanded a court of inquiry.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

The Porto Alegre exposition is to be closed to-day.

Elections are to be held in Minas Geraes on April 28th to fill two vacancies in the federal chamber of deputies.

The students at Campos held an open-air "republican meeting" on the 19th as a protest against the monarchist manifesto issued to the country by Dr. Andrade Pigneara.

The police officials of São Paulo on the Matto Grosso frontier have petitioned for help. They say that they are in danger of assault by armed bands of outlaws from Matto Grosso.

The police delegado at Guratinga advises the capture of two thieves who, "dressed as respectable people" (*gentes de bem*), were seeking to escape to Rio. If we are not mistaken, that is a very common disguise for thieves.

According to the report of the director of the São Paulo *Diário Oficial*, that journal and its printing office have earned a surplus of 135,975,915 during the nine years of their existence. The federal service of that description can not show any such result.

On the 22nd inst., a man named Rego Bello was arrested in São Paulo while attempting to pass a counterfeit 500s note, 600 estampa, at the London and Brazilian Bank. There are altogether too many counterfeits of that description in circulation. On being interrogated by the police, Rego Bello declared that the note belonged to his sister who had received it from the *casa de economia* (savings bank).

The municipality of Ubá, Minas Geraes, is said to be infested with horse thieves, some of whom are even attacking and sacking the plantation houses. Recently some of their victims organized a hunt and killed some of them. Then a lynching organization was effected which succeeded in capturing and lynching 14 of the bandits. The state authorities then took the master up and sent a large police detachment to arrest the lynchers. It had never tried to put down the outlaws, but lynching reflects on the government and this could not be ignored. Twenty-three of the lynchers have been arrested, and order is said to have been restored at Ubá.

### RAILROAD NOTES

The government of São Paulo has refused to accept the proposal of the Companhia Paulista for a reduction in tariffs, because it considers that the Paulista and other companies can make a better reduction than the one proposed.

The paymaster of the Leopoldina Railroad Co. was robbed on the night of the 18th inst. of \$80,000. He had set out with 200,000 to make payments along the line, and beginning at a late hour of the day was compelled to put up for the night at Cycloela, small station not far from Niteröy. The next morning he found that \$80,000 had been subtracted. Several employees have been arrested but neither money nor incriminating evidence have been found. It is said that the paymaster will make good the loss. Why does not the company run a pay car, furnished with a safe? Subsequent advices are to the effect that the paymaster himself has been placed under arrest.

### SHIPPING NOTES

It is asserted that one of the engines of the new ironclad "D-sodoros" is unserviceable and will soon be removed for repairs at the marine arsenal.

It is stated that the cruiser "Benjamim Constant" will be ready to sail on the 28th inst. for the United States. It is now believed that she will visit England before returning home.

The cruiser "Barroso" which ran aground at the entrance to the port of Santos on the 9th inst., was successfully floated on the morning of the 19th. It is stated that she was quite uninjured, the bulk on which she ran being of mud.

A Bahia telegram of the 20th inst. reports the arrival there in distress of the ship "Bromabek," which had been damaged in a collision with some unknown vessel off the Abrolhos. The "Bromabek" was making a voyage from Chili to Hamburg with a cargo of saltpetre.

### LOCAL NOTES

Minister Bryan returned on Sunday last from the trip through the southern states.

The Argentine minister, Dr. Gorostiaga, took his departure for Buenos Aires on the 19th inst. per R. M. S. "Danube."

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th says that Minister Gorostiaga will not return to the Argentine legation in this capital.

A Santiago telegram of the 19th announces the embarking at Valparaiso of the new Bolivian minister to Rio de Janeiro, Sr. Piulla.

The credentials of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco as Brazilian minister to the court of Edward VII, of Great Britain, were signed by the President on the 10th inst.

The *Gazeta da Tarde* made its reappearance on the 20th inst., after a long period of suspension, under the political leadership of Dr. Belchior Freire, assisted by the well-known reporter, Sr. Henrique Steppé, as staff secretary.

The Jacobins seem disposed to become active again. A meeting of the Tiradentes club and the Trindade battalion was called for last Sunday, but the attendence was small. It is understood that another meeting will be held.

The past week proved to be another rainy one, ending up on Saturday night with heavy thunder-storm. Considerable damages were again caused by the excessive rainfall, which caused numerous landslides, flooded the streets and inundated in my houses.

Smalwy says that in his opinion the conspiracy is only an excuse for the President to control the election of his successor. The Tiradentes crowd is seeking to be reinstated as the true and only defenders of the republic, but if they insist on running a presidential candidate they'll be left out in the cold.

A curious incident has just happened in connection with the alleged conspiracy. The Taubaté representative of Messrs. E. Johnston & Co., having sent down a cipher telegram at the critical moment, he was arrested and the representative of the firm here was ordered to produce the code. Such incidents serve to make the authorities ridiculous.

The last demographic report of the public health board gives the following summary of cases of bubonic pest during the existence of the disease in this capital. Total number of cases 589, of which 24 came from localities outside urban limits, 9 from ships and islands in the bay, 5 in hospitals, 2 in barracks, and 17 from unknown domiciles. Of the total 250 were cured and 309 died.

From the fortnightly bulletins of the public health office we gather the following particulars: total number of deaths in February 991; from small-pox 12, bubonic pest 4, yellow fever 41, beri-beri 13, pulmonary consumption 222, malarial diseases 67, influenza 7, dysentery 7, typhoid fever 4, diphtheria 4, and measles 2. The total number of births was 1070, and of marriages 186.

We have from time to time published evidence showing that in Brazil elections are now a mere farce. To this evidence we now add the testimony of the *Páiz*, which published a leader on this subject in its issue of last Sunday. The *Páiz* is the organ of Quintino Bocayuva, governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, in which an election of a federal senator and a federal deputy will be held on the 31st inst. For the first 15 days of March, according to the official demographic report, the total number of deaths in this capital was 533, of which 25 from yellow fever, from bubonic pest (in hospital), tot from pulmonary consumption, 39 from malarial diseases, 13 from small-pox, 4 from influenza, 3 from typhoid fever, 2 from beri-beri, and 2 from dysentery. The increase in yellow fever is noticeable, though not alarming. During the same period there were 584 births and 75 marriages.

On the 21st inst. Alfredo Montaña Martínez de Pinho, Brás de Burgo, a brother of the late Conde de Alto Maram, attempted to kill his wife because he suspected her of infidelity. The crime occurred on Paquetá island. The wife happily escaped, and the husband then came into the city and attempted to commit suicide at No. 83 Rua da Quitanda, by shooting himself in the head. His condition is considered critical. The conspiracy-mongers are now claiming that he has made important revelations to the police about a plot against the government! These "fishers in muddy waters" are evidently very hard up for evidence.

We are informed by Rev. John M. Kyle, of Nova Friburgo, who was a classmate in college of Mr. Frank Carpenter, that the book on South America by the latter was published a year ago by the American Book Co. as one of their geographical reader series. Mr. Kyle says it gives a most accurate impression of the people, their customs, occupations, progress, etc. Our statement was based on an item appearing in one of our River Plate exchanges, and as we had seen no other notice of Mr. Carpenter's book we accepted the information as true. The American publishers are apparently very much like the American manufacturers—they want free advertisements down the page.

The many friends of Mr. Henry R. Beans will deeply regret to learn of his death at his residence in Baltimore on March 5th. Mr. Beans was for some years in the employ of Messrs. Levering & Co. of this city. He afterwards joined Messrs. Hine and Figueiredo as an exchange broker, and was successfully engaged in that business until failing health compelled him to return to the United States about a year ago. Mr. Beans was still a young man, and his untimely death will be mourned by a wide circle of friends.

If the government is aware that elections are a mere farce and that there is no legal method of obtaining redress for grievances, it is natural, we suppose, that it should be suspicious of the people and believe in the existence of plots. But, as the people are all suspicious of each other, we really do not see how it is possible for them to conspire. It seems to us that public discontent is much more likely to be displayed in rioting and lawlessness than in an organised plot. The safety of the country, in our opinion, is endangered, not by plots and revolutions, but by political and social dissolution.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Illustrated Mail*; weekly edition of the *Daily Mail*. A 16-page sheet of the *Daily Graphic* style, which will undoubtedly be very favorably received, especially as it is sold for one penny.

*Gaúches Verdes; O Direito de Explorar o Contrato para fornecimento de Carne Verde ao Distrito Federal*. A series of articles published in the *Jornal do Commercio* by Dr. Martinho Gómez, with various legal opinions of prominent jurists, on the character and validity of the existing contract for supplying this capital with fresh beef.

*Relatório e Contas da Administração do Banco do Commercio e Indústria de S. Paulo*. The report and accounts presented to the shareholders on 12th March, showing net profits for the past year of 2,957,139,531, which with the balance brought forward from 1899 (Rs. \$55,095,108) makes an available surplus of 3,552,597,740, out of which dividends of 25 per cent. are paid (1,250,100,000) and 1,029,285,539 are carried forward to new account. This is a splendid result and reflects great credit on the management.

## BUSINESS NOTES

— France exported to Brazil last year 5,876,700 kilos of potatoes, against 9,435,319 kilos in 1899.

— In 1900 there were exported from France to Brazil 1,221,200 kilos of butter, against 2,162,935 kilos in 1899.

— An Argentine counterfeit of 100 pesos has recently been discovered here. It will be wise to refuse to accept such notes.

— It is stated that the basis for paying import duties in April will be 75\$ in paper and 25 cent in gold for each 100\$ of schedules dues.

— A meeting of the creditors of the Banco Mercantil, of Bahia, is called for 30th inst. Cash payments continue suspended in that bank.

— The merchants of Cuiabá are complaining of a lack of consumption stamps for cigars and other merchandise, which is causing much prejudice to them.

— An error in proof-reading made me say in our last issue that the dividend to be proposed by the directors of the British Bank of South America is 6%; it should be 10% per share.

— A letter from Curitiba says that the herculean business still continues in a depressed condition. Is there any branch of trade or industry that is prosperous in Brazil at the present time?

— The national laboratory has condemned a consignment of American whisky as noxious to health. It is called "Very Old Pure Rye" and comes from the distillery of Rutherford Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio.

— A telegram from Pernambuco gives a report that Mr. N. J. Harding, formerly manager there of the London and Brazilian Bank, will be appointed manager of the Maceió branch of the Banco de Pernambuco.

— It is stated, says a telegram to the S. Paulo *Diário Popular* dated 20th inst., that a new defalcation has been discovered in the caixa da autorização. The default had already been verified up to an aggregate of twelve contos.

— The market value of two of the embarrassed Bahia banks was ascertained on the 20th by the judicial sale of some shares of the Banco Econômico, nominal value 50\$, for 30\$, and of the Banco Mercantil, nominal value 100\$, for 102,200.

— In the opinion of Sr. Luiz Tarquino, the well-known Bahia writer on commercial questions, the advances made by the government have saved that state from the financial crisis which threatened it. It seems to be rather early for such a declaration, but we hope it is true.

— A telegram of the 19th inst. states that the intensity of the crisis at Pernambuco is constantly increasing. Many merchants have asked for a moratorium and the creditors of Marques Braga & Co. have decided to apply for a judicial declaration of the insolvency of that firm, whose liabilities amount to 14,000,000\$ and whose failure will lead, it is thought, to that of many other houses.

— The *Notícia*, which enjoys the special confidence of the government, says that other armazéns are to be authorized to receive merchandise against which warrants can be issued both here and at other ports. Goods will be delivered only against the certificate of deposit and the charges for entry, storage and clearance will be the same as in the custom house armazéns. In that case their use will be very limited.

— The *Estado*, of São Paulo, says that the debt of Sr. Raquel Pestana to the Banco da República has been paid by an offset of his "honorários" as advocate of the bank in São Paulo. It is stated that he was a creditor of the bank to an amount greater than that of the bill protested. If this is true, there seems to have been inexcusable haste in protesting the bill. But why has it taken so many months to discover that the bank is a debtor to Sr. Pestana?

— Another defalcation in the government savings bank (*cassa econômica*) said to exceed 20,000\$ has been discovered. It was effected by means of raising the total in the passbook of João Crnec and paying him in false amount. An employé of the bank, Eduardo Joaquim de Lima, was in the conspiracy, and both of the thieves have disappeared. There must be a very considerable amount of carelessness in the bank to permit the payment of a large sum of money on so simple a trick.

— Some idea of the situation may be drawn from the number of auctions taking place in this city. The *Jornal do Commercio* of Sunday 17th inst. contained a page and three columns (or 12 columns in all) of such advertisements. These advertisements represented 41 different sales. Last Sunday's issue contained nearly 11 columns of such advertisements, representing 34 separate sales. Of course such advertisements appear every day in the week, but Sunday usually shows the largest number.

— The president of the Companhia Fluminense Santo Aleixo says in his report for the year 1900 that at the present time there is no branch of trade or industry that is prosperous. Many spinning and weaving factories have, he asserts, large stocks of unsellable merchandise and have been obliged to close or to reduce the number of their operatives. And even those that are more fortunate, such as that belonging to the company of which he is president, have to sell their fabrics at unremunerative prices.

— The minister of industry has advised the minister of foreign affairs in reply to one from the British legation of 13th February last in regard to regulations relative to the discharge of ships treated in another port from the same legation dated 9th August 1895, that the information solicited is to be found in *avisos* of 31st October, 1895, 23rd May, 11th July and 30th December 1899. The minister declares that the opinions given in those *avisos* are maintained and that the recommendations therefore can not be considered.

— We are waiting to hear whether the issue by the governor of Bahia of state treasury bills, paying 8 per cent. interest, to an aggregate of 1,000,000\$, for the relief of that market, has been favourably received and has had any effect. The issue of such obligations by a bankrupt treasury can not be expected to have a happy result, and if the use of the money is restricted as has been the case here, no good whatever can be expected from it. It is one thing to help a bankrupt bank, and another to help an embarrassed commercial community as we are learning to our cost in this capital.

— At a second meeting of coffee merchants held in S. Paulo on the 24th inst. it was decided to organize a statistical service and a committee was appointed to obtain funds for this purpose. It was also decided that brokerage shall be 200 reis per bag and cartage 400 reis. Brokerage accounts will be settled weekly and cartage will be paid in cash. Cartage on with-drawals of coffee will be paid by the purchaser. Samples delivered to brokers will be labelled with the number of bags, weight and the name of the seller. Cases of doubt in regard to the identity of coffee will be settled by arbitration. Commission merchants must furnish up to the 31st inst. a memorandum of their stocks.

— When the prospects of the Amazonas Rubber Estates appeared in 1898 and subscriptions were invited for £200,000 of share capital, the promoter gleefully promised that the profits would be at the rate of £105,000 per annum. The basis for the promoter's calculations, and the statements in the prospectus generally, were, however, far from satisfactory, and in *The Critic* of February 19, 1898, investors were strongly warned against the concern. It should not, therefore, surprise my readers to learn that not only have large dividends failed to materialize for the subscribers to the company, but during the three years which have passed no report and balance sheet has been issued by the board. — *The Critic*, London, Mar. 2.

— An investigation was opened by the São Paulo chief of police on the 9th inst. in regard to the origin of 51 counterfeit 500\$ notes, which the bookkeeper of the Banco Melhoramento de Jataí, Victor Curvello, claims to have received from the London and Brazilian Bank, of São Paulo, on the 6th inst., on the occasion of receiving 200,000\$ from that bank. He says he counted the money hastily, and had no time to examine for counterfeits. The officers of the London and Brazilian Bank deny that the counterfeits were received from that bank, and affirm that Curvello took a long time in counting and examining the notes. Not long since another counterfeit 500\$ note was detected in São Paulo, said to have come from a Jataí bank. The investigation is not yet concluded.

— By the Brazilian government destruction of trade has been reduced to a science. A sample of the methods which the government employs for this purpose is shown by the history of the candle trade. In the first place, the trade in foreign candles, amounting at Rio de Janeiro twenty years ago to 50,000 boxes per annum, was destroyed by exorbitant duties and other burdens, so that last year only 2,040 boxes were imported. Having thus destroyed the trade in foreign candles, the government is now industriously engaged in making war on the trade in Brazilian candles. In the city of Rio de Janeiro there is a candle factory owned by a company whose nominal capital is 3,500,000\$ and whose real capital is doubtless considerably less. Last year this company had to pay direct taxes to the amount of 553,987,320 and indirect taxes amounting to over 25,000\$. At this rate in four years the whole of the company's capital is absorbed by taxation. Under such circumstances prosperity and progress are impossible, and it is, consequently, not surprising that the company is unable to pay dividends to its shareholders or improve the quality of its products, which, indeed, have deteriorated, being with the exception of the imitation of the Clichy candle, greatly inferior to what they were twenty years ago.

— Trade with Brazil continues fairly active despite the financial crisis which the country has recently undergone. The construction of a railroad in the province of São Paulo is responsible for the various orders arriving here. The steamer "Catania" has just taken nearly \$30,000 worth of steel rails and some \$5,000 worth of other railroad material to the port of Santos. The demand for provisions from all parts of the republic is good for this season of the year. From certain districts the call for manufactured goods is better than from others, which is due to crop movements. Taking everything into consideration, Brazilian trade is not far behind former seasons when the conditions there were much more encouraging. They are, however, importing much more from Europe than from this country. — *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Feb. 13.

— The prefect has paid the last £ 20,000 of the loan of £ 80,000 obtained from Messrs. Theodor Wulf & Co.

— It would appear that the municipal council is now thinking of farming out the collection of its obnoxious sanitary tax.

— The new board of directors of the Banco Comercial da Bahia has addressed an appeal to the creditors of that bank, and with the result that the latter have resolved to accept the proposal made by the last board of directors.

— If it is true, as has been stated, that creditors of the government are spontaneously offering to make reductions in their claims, this fact is a significant symptom of the decay of public credit, for no such reduction would be made if the creditors had any hope of receiving the full amount of the sums due them.

— Up to the 19th inst. the state government of Bahia had paid 459,448\$ [7] on account of the loan which it had received from the general government and which, according to one statement, amounted to 1,500,000\$ and, according to another, to 2,100,000\$. It is stated that it has now received from the general government a new loan amounting to 800,000\$.

— Claims against the national treasury, says the *Jornal do Commercio*, amount to fabulous sums. On Tuesday the documents relating to three of these claims, amounting to 2,712,601\$ [64], for duties duly collected were sent by the minister of finance to the tribunal of accounts. Special appropriations will, we presume, be made for the payment of these claims.

— If the claims against the treasury already amount, as the *Jornal do Commercio* says, to fabulous sums, just imagine what they will be at the close of the administration of Minister Marinho, in whose opinion financial ability consists in employing harsh and arbitrary measures for squeezing money out of the people and for resisting the demands of the government's creditors.

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 24th, 1901.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold..... 27 d  
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) in U. S. coin, 400 reis per £ 1..... 54 75 cts  
do \$100 U. S. coin Brazilian gold, 1892..... 8 80  
do £ 1 sterl in Brazilian gold..... 8 80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London

Today..... 11 91/2 d

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)..... 23/4

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 18 18/2 reis

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$100 per £ 1..... 23 12 c.

Value of £ 1 sterl in paper per £ 1, sir. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 44/3

Value of £ 1 sterl..... 20 7/5

Stock at Santos..... 20 7/5

Receipts at Santos..... 20 7/5

Average spot No. 7, N. Y. 20 7/5

Do do No. 8 20 7/5

X. V. spot spot No. 7, N. Y. 20 7/5

Exchange on London..... 20 7/5

Stock at Santos..... 20 7/5

Receipts at Santos..... 20 7/5

Stock at Santos..... 20 7/5

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[March 26th, 1901.]

**White Pine.**—  
**Pitch Pine.**—  
**Spruce Pine.**—  
**Swedish Pine.**

**Kerosene.**—The *J. H. Ingrossell* arrived with a cargo of 21,000 cases from New York. The wholesale price is from \$800 to \$8600 per case.

**Rosin.**—Receipts nil. Market nominal.

**Cement.**—No entries. Prices unchanged.

**Indian Corn.**—No arrivals. We quote from 72800 to 8200 per bag of 62 kilos.

**Bran.**—No receipts. There were no changes in prices.

**Hay.**—The *Vilma*, brought 3,458 bales from the River Plate. The price is 150 reis per kilo.

**Coal.**—The following vessel arrived with coal:

From Manchester, *ex Flaxman*, 356 tons.

**Rum.**—Entries continue regular. Prices are unchanged, as shown below:

Peruanubico and Macéio	110,000-111,500
Bahia and Aracaju	100,000-105,000
Campinas	100,000-105,000
Azores and Paraty	115,000-125,000
Parahyba	100,000-105,000
Alcohol of 35 to 38 deg.	120,000-145,000
ditto 40 deg.	160,000-165,000

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 19.

NEW YORK.—Amer. bk. *Judith H. Ingrossell*; 551 tons; Larsen; 65 ds; petrolio to Franzoni & Co.

NEW CASTLE.—Fr. bk. *Gers*; 1,966 tons; Annette; 62 ds; coal to order.

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 19.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Amy*; 665 tons; Vaughan coffee.

MAR. 22.

SAPELO.—Br. bk. *Anriga*; 887 tons; John; ballast.

MAR. 23.

BARBADOS.—Br. bk. *Conductor*; 1,063 tons; Lombard; ballast.

### FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—50 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS.—25 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP.—B.R. 35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ROTTERDAM.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—140 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSILLIES.—140 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—140 francs and 10% primage per ton of 500 kilos.

HAVRE.—30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 500 kilos.

TRIESTE.—45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

PIEMONTE.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE-TOWN.—30 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

P. ELIZABETH.—1 ton.

P. PORT NATAL.—57 shillings, 6 d. and 5% primage per ton.

P. LONDON.—57 shillings, 6 d. and 5% primage per ton.

DELAGOA BAY.—per ton.

MONSEL BAY.—per ton.

MONTEVIDEO.—3,000 reas per bag of 60 kilos, and 6,000 per barrel of 75 kilos.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Br. str. *Dambe*, 1,000 bags of coffee.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Br. str. *Algarde*, 1,000 bags of coffee.

COQUIMBO.—Br. str. *Oropeza*, 550 do do

NEW YORK.—Germ. str. *Rugman*, 20,000 do do

NEW YORK.—Germ. str. *Bethmann*, 17,000 do do

NEW YORK.—Germ. str. *Wolff*, 10,000 do do

METELING.—It. str. *C. di Genova*, 125 do do

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. *S. Porto*, 2,000 do do

TREMEZONDE.—It. str. *Città di*, 125 do do

GENOVA.—125 do do

DELAGATON.—It. str. *Minosa*, 125 do do

DAHOMEY.—do do 125 do do

CONSTANTINOPLE.—do do 250 do do

Montevideo.—Br. str. *Colombia*, 125 do do

RIVER PLATE.—Br. str. *Danube*, 1,747 do do

MONTEVIDEO.—do do 282 do do

### Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE NAME FROM CONSIGNMENT TO

Mar. 18	Danube	River Plate	Sundries.
19	Espírito Santo	New Orleans	Coffee.
20	Alacridá	River Plate	Sundries.
20	Espírito Santo	Rio Grande	In transit.
21	Buenos Aires	Santos	do
21	Flaxman	New Orleans	Baileys.
22	Martine	Ulmberg	Sundries.
23	Ragusa	New York*	do
24	Pernambuco	Santos	In transit.
24	Springwell	New Orleans	Coffee.

### Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE NAME FOR CARGO

Mar. 15	Alacridá	River Plate	Sundries.
16	Danube	New Orleans	Coffee.
20	Espírito Santo	River Plate	Sundries.
20	Buenos Aires	Santos	In transit.
21	Flaxman	do	Baileys.
22	Martine	Ulmberg	Sundries.
23	Ragusa	New York*	do
24	Pernambuco	Santos	In transit.
24	Springwell	New Orleans	Coffee.

\*Calling at intermediate ports.

### Vessels Alton & Chartered for Rio

Bristol	Pensacola	8 Oct.
Dove	Cardiff	
Eagle Wing	Philadelphia	
Fjord	Cardiff	
Good Tidings	Baltimore	
Good News	Baltimore	
Josephine	Baltimore	
Lorraine	Savannah	
Maria Blanca	Cardiff	
Monovia	Liverpool	18 Dec.
Prince Regent	Glasgow	
Prince Louis	Liverpool	
Rivadavia	Middlesbrough	
Tigela (str.)	Norfolk	
Vale (str.)	Norfolk	
White Wings	Baltimore	
Wilberforce (str.)	Newport	

**Cotton.**—About half the number of bags came to market in February 1901, as did in the same month of 1900. The staple has been in demand, and a good business done, principally for the national markets; prices however have, as exchange rose, declined and the last price paid for 1st Pernambuco was 12,500 per 15 kilos on shore, at which figure there are no buyers to-day.

**Markets.**

3 Republica ..... 745,000

1,100 do ..... 52,500

**Insurance.**

100 Indemnidade ..... 16,000

**Miscellaneous.**

500 Melhoramento no Brasil ..... 10,500

600 do do ..... 10,250

11 MAR. 19.

12 Apolices, 58 ..... 755,000

5 do ..... 759

154 do ..... 760

1 do (500) at rate of ..... 720

2 do (400) in ..... 720

55 do (1,000) ..... 710

43 do ..... 730

5 do (reg.) ..... 732

12 do ..... 745

20 do ..... 747

93 do 1867 (reg.) ..... 748

2 Incriptions 3 1/2% ..... 870

19 do ..... 875

26 do ..... 877

1 do ..... 877 (reg.) at rate of ..... 885

246 Emprestimo Municipal ..... 665

103 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R. ..... 38

52 \* F. C. Jardim Botânico ..... 190

**Banks.**

150 Republica ..... 53,000

471 do ..... 52,500

155 Rural e Hyppothecario ..... 52

**Railways.**

1900 V. E. Sapucay ..... 85,000

**Tramways.**

500 Jardim Botânico ..... 105,000

50 S. Christovão ..... 100

**Miscellaneous.**

250 Melhoramento no Brasil ..... 11,500

500 do do ..... 10,750

1 MAR. 20.

20 Apolices, 58 ..... 760,000

8 do ..... 765

49 do (500) at rate of ..... 740

11 do 1867 ..... 732

15 do (reg.) ..... 738

2 do 1,000 ..... 747

40 do 1867 (reg.) ..... 750

29 Inscriptions 3 1/2% ..... 750

8 do ..... 754

10 do ..... 755

73 do ..... 756

1 do ..... 757

30 do 1867 ..... 758

13 Incriptions 3 1/2% ..... 760

25 do ..... 765

8 do ..... 766

1 do 2,100 ..... 767

1 do 2,100 ..... 768

1 do 2,100 ..... 769

1 do 2,100 ..... 770

1 do 2,100 ..... 771

1 do 2,100 ..... 772

1 do 2,100 ..... 773

1 do 2,100 ..... 774

1 do 2,100 ..... 775

1 do 2,100 ..... 776

1 do 2,100 ..... 777

1 do 2,100 ..... 778

1 do 2,100 ..... 779

1 do 2,100 ..... 780

1 do 2,100 ..... 781

1 do 2,100 ..... 782

1 do 2,100 ..... 783

1 do 2,100 ..... 784

1 do 2,100 ..... 785

1 do 2,100 ..... 786

1 do 2,100 ..... 787

1 do 2,100 ..... 788

1 do 2,100 ..... 789

1 do 2,100 ..... 790

1 do 2,100 ..... 791

1 do 2,100 ..... 792

1 do 2,100 ..... 793

1 do 2,100 ..... 794

1 do 2,100 ..... 795

1 do 2,100 ..... 796

1 do 2,100 ..... 797

1 do 2,100 ..... 798

1 do 2,100 ..... 799

1 do 2,100 ..... 800

1 do 2,100 ..... 801

1 do 2,100 ..... 802

1 do 2,100 ..... 803

1 do 2,100 ..... 804

1 do 2,100 ..... 805

1 do 2,100 ..... 806

1 do 2,100 ..... 807

1 do 2,100 ..... 808

1 do 2,100 ..... 809

1 do 2,100 ..... 810

1 do 2,100 ..... 811

1 do 2,100 ..... 812

1 do 2,100 ..... 813

1 do 2,100 ..... 814

1 do 2,100 ..... 815

1 do 2,100 ..... 816

1 do 2,100 ..... 817

1 do 2,100 ..... 818

1 do 2,100 ..... 819

1 do 2,100 ..... 820

1 do 2,100 ..... 821

1 do 2,100 ..... 822

1 do 2,100 ..... 823

1 do 2,100 ..... 824

1 do 2,100 ..... 825

Railways.		
32 V. F. Supercal	.....	62,000
300 do do	.....	8,300
200 do do	.....	9

## Tramways.

50 S. Christovão	.....	100,000
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## Miscellaneous.

700 Melhoramentos no Brasil	.....	10,000
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135 Melhoramentos de S. Paulo	.....	7,500
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MAR. 23.		
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27 Aplicões, \$8	.....	718,000
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25 do	.....	249
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44 do	.....	750
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1 do (50%) at rate of	.....	730
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3 do (40%) at rate of	.....	720
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10 do 1895	.....	705
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4 do	.....	735
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5 do 1897 (reg.)	.....	570 *
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16 Inscriptions 5%	.....	670
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do 10,000\$ at rate of	.....	695
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212 Imprestimo Municipal	.....	131
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40 do (reg.)	.....	124
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## Bank.

76 Republica	.....	53,000
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## Knileys.

200 V. F. Supradaily	.....	9,000
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50 S. Christovão	.....	100,000
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## SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO

SELLERS.	BUYERS.
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Banco Commercio e Industria	.....	350,000
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Construtor e Argenira	.....	—
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Credito Real da Carteira II	.....	50,000
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Lavadoras	.....	100,000
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Mercantil de Santos	.....	—
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S. Paulo	.....	120,000
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Ribeirão Preto	.....	100,000
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União de S. Carlos (all paid)	.....	—
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do do (40%)	.....	—
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União de S. Paulo (all paid)	.....	45,000
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Santos	.....	35,000
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Cia Agua e Luz	.....	230,000
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Antarctia	.....	6,000
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Argos Paulista	.....	—
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Fábril Paulista	.....	—
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Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro	.....	—
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Gaz de S. Paulo	.....	25,000
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Iata Paulista	.....	110,000
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Mechanica	.....	—
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Melhoramentos de Itatiba	.....	214,000
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idem (at 30 days)	.....	210,000
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Panisila	.....	201,000
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idem (at 30 days)	.....	200,000
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Propredor	.....	35,000
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Stupnikoff	.....	80,000
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Telephonica	.....	22,000
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União Soporativa	.....	500
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## PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well to examine the

## GORDON PRESSES

made by

## Chandler &amp; Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

## DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.



## MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

## COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79, Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

## TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

## BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

## MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

66, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO

## CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

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Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

## THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

## A. R. DUNLOP &amp; Co.

41 A, RUA DIREITA, 41 A

SÃO PAULO.

## LION &amp; Co.

SANTOS — SAO PAULO

IMPORTERS OF

Bar Iron, Iron Sheets,

Wrought Iron Tubes,

Portland Cement,

Lubricating Oils,

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Implements.

Sanitary goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO

"COLUMBIA" Bicycles

Dixon's Plumbago for foundries,

Parker's Fountain Pens,

Stafford's Ink, and

American notions.

Representatives for the States of São Paulo, Minas & Rio de Janeiro

"POTASSIUM SYND'GATE"

Stassfurt, Prussia.

**Shipping.**

**Geo. R. Penton.** Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1855.  
**THOMAS NORTON & Co.**  
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants,  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.  
68, Broad Street.

NEW YORK

**Steamships.**

**N ORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**  
BREMEN.

Capital . . . 80,000,000 Marks.

## NEXT DEPARTURES

Date	Steamer	Destination
1901		
Mar. 29	Roland	Bahia, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.
Apr. 12	Heidelberg	Bahia, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.
Apr. 26	Trier	Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

## Passengers and cargo accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st. cl. 3d. cl.  
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen ..... 400 Marks £ 9.—  
"Lisbon" ..... 350 " 7.—

For further information apply to

**HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,**  
Rua da Alfândega, No. 67 Rio de Janeiro

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**  
Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1901

Date	Steamer	Destination
Apr. 3	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 3	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon Vigo, Clerkenwell and Southampton.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at our agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply at No. 2, Rua General Chacaria, 1st floor

C. J. Cazny,  
Superintendent.

**L IVERPOOL BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STREAMERS.**

## LAMPART &amp; HOLT LINE

## PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

"Wordsworth" ..... 17th April  
"Helenus" ..... 2nd May  
"Coleridge" ..... 17th "

The steamer

**"Buffon"**

sails on the 2nd April for

**New York**

calling at

BAHIA and PERNAMBUCO

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers for above ports and Barbados.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the

Agents: NOR'ON, MEGAW &amp; Co. Ltd.

58, Rua 1º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

## DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Liguria ..... April 10th  
Orissa ..... 23th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro:

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Rue São Pedro

**MAGALHAES & Co.**

CAPITAL Rs. 200,000,000,

Stevedores, established for many years in the city of Rio de Janeiro, with offices at

No. 82 RUA DA SAUDE,

undertake the loading and discharge of steamers and sailing vessels, having at their disposal lighters suitable for the transportation of cargoes, boats, steam launches and skilled employes.

TELEPHONE NO. 321.

**SEA SICKNESS**

26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Glimmer" by Dr. Emma Pinto with Tincture of Neostam and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henri Gougenot has made long voyages in one of our ships and has had opportunity to use Tincture of Neostam. Dr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numerable testimonies of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and French tablets.

N. E. The Neostam pills are formulated with the same doses of the Neostam in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible expense to supply the market in the United States and throughout South America which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by land so rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, increase in frequency, impeded motion of blood, weariness of the brain and convulsions occurring after long and strenuous illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to adults and children who cannot take dry pills, but in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no convictions, here or there, who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying directly to the proprietor who guarantees to remunerate by registered mail to my agent of Brazil, or abroad, 10/- per box, sum of £2500 per box, 1450/- for 6 boxes £8000 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bruno de Miranda

RUA LARGA DE S. JOAQUIM, N. 218 A

Rio de Janeiro. BRAZIL

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.**

Purchasers are requested to see that every bottle bears, upon its RED LABEL, the signature in WHITE of Lea & Perrins. None is the original and genuine Worcestershire without this. Persons infringing this label will be prosecuted.

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.**

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

**PHOSPHODYNE**

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Paralyses, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Complaints, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is truly marvellous.

Directions for Self Treatment of the above diseases with each bottle.



HEALTH, STRENGTH &amp; ENERGY

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.  
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPTONSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.**DRINK****Sanderson's Whisky****NOTHING MORE!!****Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.**

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paranaú, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p.m. invariably.

The Steamer

**ITAPACY**

will sail for

**PARANÁGUAR,**  
DESTERRO, RIO GRANDE, PELOTAS  
and PORTO ALEGRE,

Saturday 30th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche SILVINO.

Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing, till 2 p.m.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,**  
Rua do Hospicio, 9.

**VALVOLINE** TRADE MARK**LUBRICATING OILS**

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms, Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dynamos, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the name of the maker.

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Sole Agents for Brazil:

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11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

**THE RIO NEWS.**

This paper is now in its 57th year having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1891, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium this NEWS occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa de Correio, 20, Rio de Janeiro.